



UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5

Community Involvement Plan

Sandoval Zinc Company Superfund Site

Sandoval, Marion County, Illinois



July 2013

CONTENTS

Section	Page
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups	1
1.2 Purpose of this CIP	2
1.3 CIP Overview	2
2.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS	3
3.0 SANDOVAL ZINC SITE BACKGROUND	6
3.1 Site Description	6
3.2 History of Activities	6
4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND	9
4.1 Sandoval Community Profile	9
4.2 Community Demographics	10
4.3 Past Community Involvement Efforts	10
5.0 DETAILED SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS	11
6.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS	15
6.1 Potential Health Effects	15
6.2 Potential Impact on Property Values	15
7.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES	16
7.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities	16
7.2 Timeframe for Community Involvement Activities	19
Appendices	
A GLOSSARY – INITIALS - ACRONYMS	
B INFORMATION REPOSITORY, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD, WEBSITE AND PUBLIC MEETING LOCATIONS	
C LIST OF CONTACTS	
Exhibits	
1 THE SUPERFUND PROCESS	4
2 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN SUPERFUND	5
Figure	
1 SITE LOCATION MAP	6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prepared this **Community Involvement Plan** for the Sandoval Zinc Company **Superfund** site in Sandoval, Marion County, Illinois. EPA's community involvement effort is committed to promoting communication between the public and the Agency. EPA wants to make sure the **community's** current concerns and information needs are considered as site activities progress. (Words in **boldface** are defined Appendix A.)

Goals of EPA's community outreach program:

- Assist the public in understanding the decision-making process during project design and cleanup and the community's role in that process.
- Give the public accessible, accurate, timely and understandable information about the project as it moves forward.
- Ensure adequate time and opportunity for the public to give informed and meaningful input and for that input to be considered.
- Reflect community concerns, questions and information needs.
- Respect and fully consider public input throughout the process as the project moves forward.

This **CIP** was prepared to support environmental and cleanup activities at the Sandoval site. EPA used several information sources to develop this plan, including research and community interviews. The interviews conducted with local residents, business managers and local officials interested in the onsite activities and cleanup efforts on July 31, August 1 and 2, 2012 gave EPA an insight into the concerns and information needs of the community. This CIP describes EPA's plan for addressing concerns and keeping residents informed and involved in the site cleanup activities. It also provides information on the Superfund process, site background information and a profile of the Village of Sandoval. The CIP is a working document that will evolve as the investigation and cleanup process continues and input is received from the community. It is intended to be flexible, adaptable and used as a guideline for EPA's communication with the Sandoval community.

1.1 Community Engagement is Essential to the Success of Superfund Cleanups

Ongoing input and involvement by the community is essential to EPA's efforts to provide effective **community engagement**. EPA has learned that its decision-making ability is enhanced by actively seeking comments and information from the community. Community members need to be involved in all phases of the cleanup so that the **contamination** is addressed in a way that protects people and the environment – now and in the future.

Residents, former employees and local government officials may be able to provide valuable information about a hazardous site that can help EPA determine the best way to clean it up. Information can help determine the location of contamination, how people may be exposed to the contamination and perhaps sources of the contamination.

1.2 Purpose of this CIP

EPA will use this document as a guide to involve and communicate with residents, businesses and local government in the Sandoval area.

If you are interested in submitting comments or have questions or suggestion concerning the CIP, please contact:

Heriberto León

Community Involvement Coordinator

EPA Region 5 (SI-7J)

77 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, IL 60604-3507

Phone: 312-886-6163

leon.heriberto@epa.gov

For more information on the Sandoval Superfund site, visit www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/sandovalzinc or request information by contacting EPA's **CIC**, Heriberto León.

1.3 CIP Overview

CIP contains the following sections:

- Section 1** Introduction: Describes the purpose and intended uses of this CIP.
- Section 2** Community Engagement and the Superfund Process: Gives an overview of the step-by-step process the EPA follows to determine the best way to clean up a contaminated site and opportunities for **community involvement** throughout the process.
- Section 3** Sandoval Zinc Company Site Background: Shares background information about the site's location and history.
- Section 4** Sandoval Community Background: Profiles the economic and ethnic makeup of the community and summarizes the community's history and past involvement at the site.
- Section 5** Detailed Summary of Community Interviews: Gives a summary of what interviewees told EPA about the Sandoval site and how they would like to receive information from EPA about the site.
- Section 6** Community Concerns and Questions: Presents the concerns and other information gathered during the community interviews conducted in July-August 2012.
- Section 7** Community Involvement Goals: Describes EPA's plan and timeline for conducting site-specific activities to keep residents and local officials informed and involved during the **cleanup** process.
- Appendix A** Glossary – Initials – Acronyms: Lists the definition of key words (words are in bold throughout the document).
- Appendix B** **Information Repository, Administrative Record, Website and Public Meeting Locations**: Identifies places where community members can find more information about the Sandoval Zinc site.
- Appendix C** List of Contacts: Provides a list of federal, state and local agencies.

2.0 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND THE SUPERFUND PROCESS

Superfund is an environmental cleanup program enabled by a federal law enacted in 1980 known as the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA**. In 1986, another law, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) reauthorized CERCLA to continue Superfund cleanup activities. The CERCLA law gives EPA the authority to require those parties responsible for creating **hazardous waste** sites to clean up those sites or to reimburse the government if EPA cleans up the site. EPA compels responsible parties to clean up hazardous waste sites through administrative orders, consent decrees and other legal settlements. EPA is authorized to enforce the Superfund laws within Indian reservations, in all 50 states and in U.S. territories. Superfund site identification, monitoring and response activities are coordinated with state, tribal and territorial environmental protection or waste management agencies.

There are several steps involved in cleaning up a contaminated site. Once EPA has been made aware of a contaminated site from individual citizens, local, tribal or state agencies or others, EPA follows a step-by-step process (see Exhibit 1 on the next page) to determine the best way to clean up the site and protect human health and the environment.

The Superfund program encourages active dialogue between communities affected by the release of hazardous substances and all of the agencies responsible for carrying out or overseeing cleanup actions. EPA considers community involvement to be an important part of the Superfund program and opportunities for community involvement occur throughout the process. At each step in the process, there are opportunities for various levels of community involvement (see Exhibit 2 on page 5).



Visit these EPA websites for more information on the Superfund process.

Superfund

www.epa.gov/superfund

Cleanup Process:

www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/index.htm

Community Involvement

www.epa.gov/superfund/community/index.htm



Exhibit 1: The Superfund Process

Legend

PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation
NPL Listing	National Priorities List
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
NPL Deletion	National Priorities List Deletion

These steps are defined in Appendix A – Glossary-initials-Acronyms.

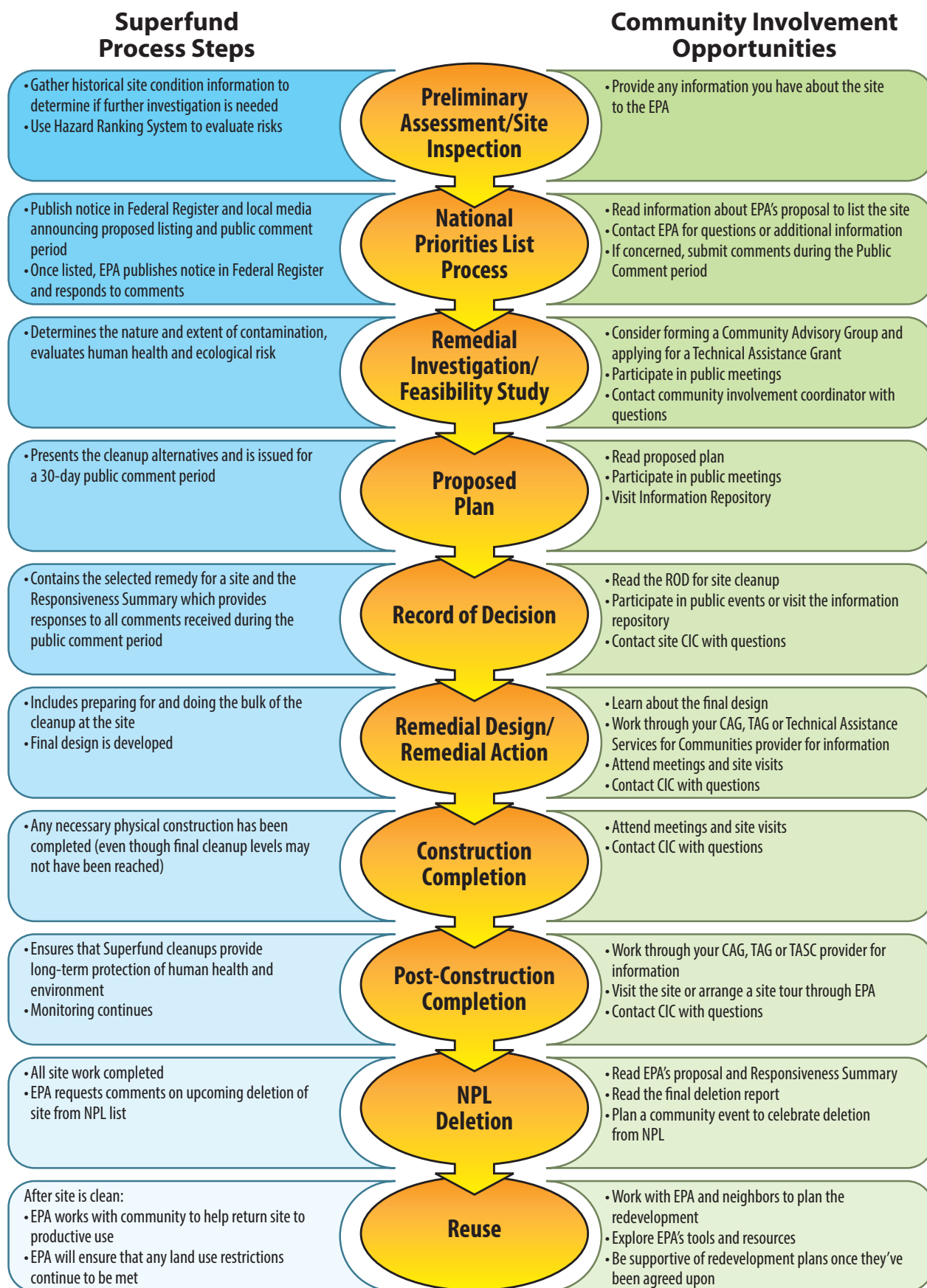


Exhibit 2 shows community involvement opportunities during each step of the Superfund process.

3.0 SANDOVAL ZINC COMPANY SITE BACKGROUND

This section describes the Sandoval Zinc site and summarizes the history of activities at the site.

3.1 Site Location

The Sandoval Zinc Company facility is located east of Sandoval, Illinois, approximately 1,400 feet east of U.S. Route 51 and 2,200 feet south of U.S. Route 50 at the eastern end of Smelter Road (a.k.a. Mississippi Avenue) (see figure below).

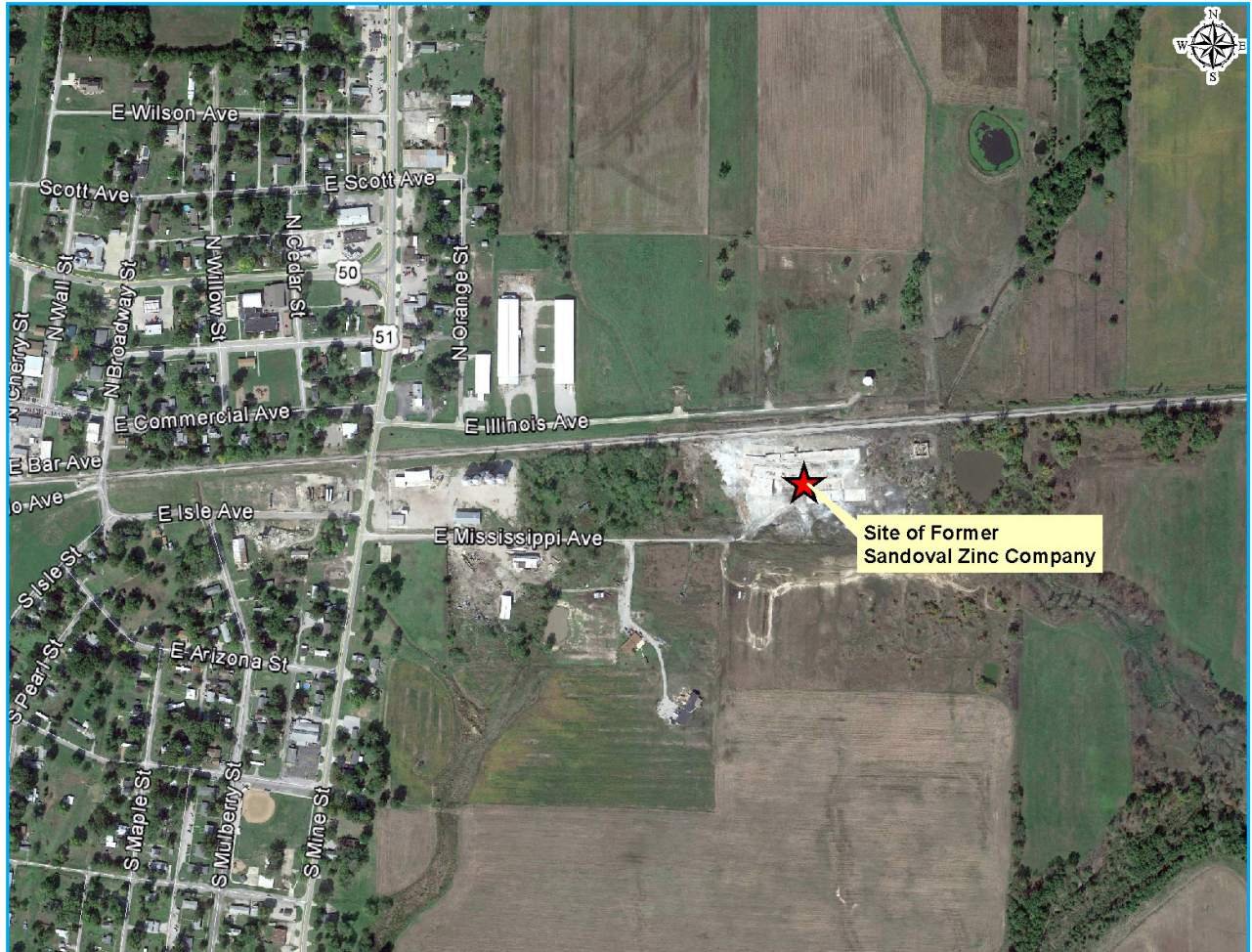


Figure 1 site location map

3.2 Site History

The Sandoval Zinc facility was constructed on a 14.16 acre parcel of land in 1898 and operated as a primary zinc smelter. In 1915, Sandoval Zinc Company began operating as a secondary zinc smelter. Zinc smelting is the process for converting ores that contain zinc into pure zinc. Compounds fed into the kilns were pure zinc, zinc oxide, zinc chloride and possibly aluminum chloride and other trace metals. The cinder/slag contains elevated levels of lead, zinc and other metals. **Contaminants** have migrated from the site to a drainage ditch and adjacent pond and wetlands. **Antimony, arsenic, cadmium, lead, mercury, nickel** and **zinc** were detected in the wetlands in excess of EPA's regional sediment screening

values. Antimony, arsenic, lead and zinc have been found in residential yards in excess of EPA's regional screening levels.

Large quantities of cinders and slag from the smelting process were used as fill material on the property. The cinder/slag material that was not used by the plant was offered to the public and Village of Sandoval to construct surface roadways, driveways, sidewalks and parking lots. Many areas exhibit evidence of using cinder/slag, some of which has been covered with concrete.

The facility was closed in 1985, and the company filed for bankruptcy in 1986. Currently, the property is owned by a private individual with no smelting activities taking place.



Photo shows broken fence and access to the site.

On April 24, 1991, Illinois EPA sealed the site by court order on the abandoned facility. Despite the fencing and posted signs, trespassing continued. The Illinois EPA undertook removal actions in November 1991 in response to a spill of fuel oil from an above ground storage tank. Additional cleanup activities performed by Illinois EPA in 1998 consisted of repairing and replacement of fencing, the removal of hazardous substances inside the buildings and the demolition and disposal of site buildings.

The State of Illinois referred the site to EPA to pursue a comprehensive cleanup to address human health and environmental risks posed by the site. Other federal and state cleanup programs were evaluated, but are not viable at this time. In September 2011, the site was added to the National Priorities List. The National Priorities List is EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for long-term cleanup.



Hydro seed is applied to the yard after removing contaminated soil.

Access to the site is unrestricted. There are numerous signs of recreational use on the property. An estimated 1,500 people live within 1 mile of the facility. Trespasser contact with surface soil and sediment containing hazardous substances is possible. Hazardous substances have migrated from the waste pile to a designated wetland adjacent to the facility. **Hazardous substances** have been transported by various means, including stack deposition and filling, into residential yards and the Village of Sandoval.

As part of an expanded site inspection of the Sandoval Zinc Company, EPA asked residents for permission to test their property for lead. The purpose of the sampling was to find out how much and where **pollutants** may have moved from Sandoval Zinc into surrounding neighborhoods. Once permission was received, EPA sampled about 90 properties in August 2010.

Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site

In the summer of 2010, EPA identified 10 residences with elevated lead levels in soil. In October 2011, EPA began lead removal and residential property restoration activities. The removal action was completed in the fall of 2011. The restoration activities were completed in spring 2012.

EPA is currently conducting the remedial investigation for the site. The work includes installation of a new fence around the property, on-site groundwater and soil sampling and background soil sampling. The sampling is conducted to assess the extent of contamination at the site. The background sampling is being conducted in surrounding areas that are situated 0.5 to 28 miles away from the site. Background samples will provide data on what normal non-contaminated conditions are for the area.



Abandoned Sandoval Zinc site



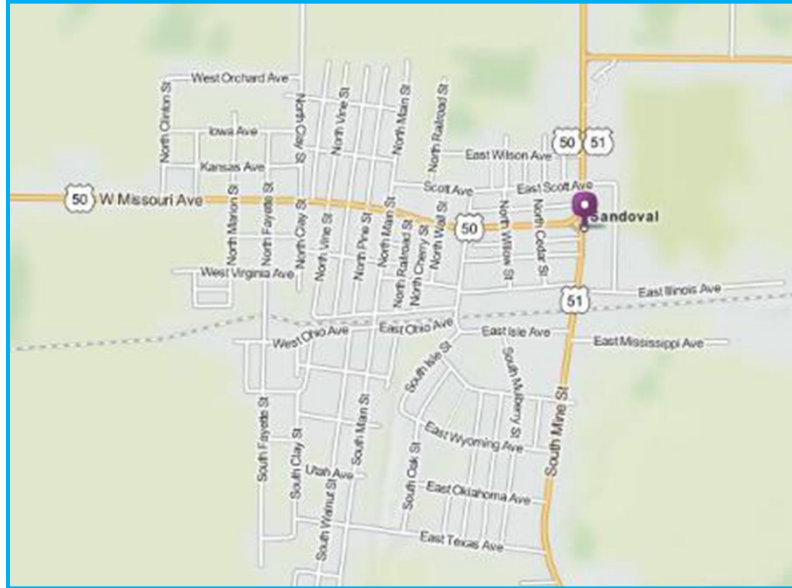
It's reported that people in the area ride ATVs throughout the abandoned site. Tire tracks can be seen in the foreground.

4.0 COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

This section describes the composition of the Village of Sandoval, Marion County, Illinois, the history of community involvement with the site and major community concerns in the area regarding the site.

4.1 Community Profile

The Village of Sandoval is located at the junction of U.S. Highways 50 and 51 in southern Illinois. It encompasses an area of about 1 square mile. At the time the US Highways were numbered, this was the meeting point of the central north/south route with the central east/west route, an equal number of highways being numbered to the north, south, east and west. This made Sandoval the “center” of the United States when the system was built in the 1920s. US Highway 50 is an extension of the Mason-Dixon line that divided the North from “Dixie.” (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandoval,_Illinois).



Map shows where U.S. Highways 50 and 51 meet in Sandoval.

Sandoval’s central location in the United States was recognized early on. The town was originally platted as a replacement for Washington, D.C., with space reserved for the White House and other branches of government.

(en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandoval,_Illinois)

The Village of Sandoval is governed by a mayor and six trustees (see Appendix C for contact information). Village Board meetings are held the third Wednesday of every month. The Village is supported by a police department and a volunteer fire department.

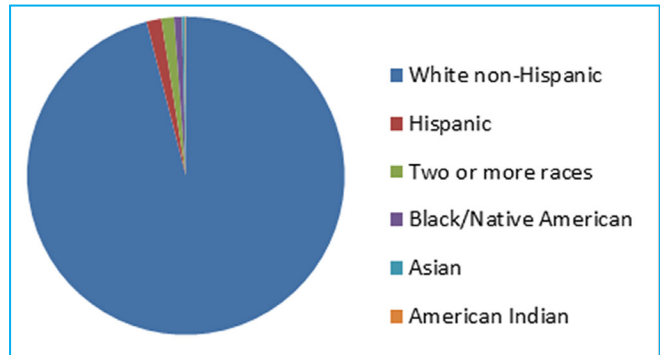


Sandoval's volunteer fire department.

4.2 Sandoval Community Demographics

In 2011, Sandoval population was 1,274, which is a decrease of 11.2% since 2000. (www.city-data.com/city/Sandoval-Illinois.html)

According to www.city-data.com, the population of Sandoval is predominantly white non-Hispanic (96 percent), followed by Hispanics making up 1.5 percent of the population, two or more races is 1.3 percent, Black or African American is .8 percent, Asian .3 percent and American Indian 0.8 percent. Ancestries in Sandoval include United States (23.1 percent), German (16.7 percent), Other (13.2 percent), Irish (8.2 percent), English (6.7 percent), Italian (4.3 percent), Dutch (2.2 percent) and Polish (1.8 percent).



About 73 percent of the population 25 years and over in Sandoval have a high school education or higher and about 6 percent of those have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

The 2009 median household income was \$22,740 as compared to \$30,000 in 2000. This compares to the median household income for the state of Illinois of \$53,966 in 2009. Approximately 31.8 percent of the population had incomes below the poverty level.

4.3 Past Community Involvement Efforts

On July 14, 2010, EPA held an availability session giving residents an opportunity to talk with EPA and Illinois EPA representatives about the site. A fact sheet was mailed to residents in July 2010 asking residents for access agreements for soil sampling on their property. In July/August 2012, EPA conducted interviews with residents and officials to gather information from the local community to prepare this CIP.

An information repository has been established for the site at the Sandoval Branch Library, located at 118 East Commercial, Sandoval. The repository contains site-related documents such as technical reports, sampling results, general information about EPA and the Superfund program and other information. Documents in the repository are available for public review during the library's hours of operation (Appendix B).

The community interviews conducted in July/August 2012 represents EPA's continuing efforts to keep the community informed and solicit input. More detail on these interviews is in Section 5. Additional community involvement activities are discussed in Sections 6 and 7.



Sandoval library serves the local community and houses the Information Repository.

5.0 DETAILED SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INTERVIEWS



EPA conducted community interviews in the Martin Building.

On July 31, August 1 and 2, 2012, EPA conducted a series of interviews with members of the local community. The summary of community concerns are presented in this section.

EPA conducted in-person interviews with 11 Village of Sandoval residents, librarian and officials to identify their questions, concerns and information needs regarding the Sandoval Zinc Site. Each of the questions asked during the community interviews and the responses are summarized below. The interviews were conducted in a discussion format

and each interviewee was asked questions from a list and follow-up questions were suggested by the discussions.

Note to readers: This section is intended to faithfully record and reflect the issues and concerns expressed to EPA by residents, officials and others interviewed during the community interviews. By necessity this is a collection and summary of thoughts, observations and, in some cases, opinions. Please be cautioned that the statements contained in this section may or may not be factual and that the opinions and concerns expressed may or may not be valid.

1. How long have you been a resident in the area?

All but one of the residents interviewed currently live near the site or grew up near the site and now live in the Sandoval area. One resident owns residential property in Sandoval. A Village Trustee, Village Treasurer, Water Clerk and the Assistant Chief of Police were part of the interviewees.

2. How long have you been a resident in the area?

Nearly all of the residents interviewed had grown up in or lived in the area for more than 30 years.

3. How long have you been aware of the environmental concerns at the site?

One resident said he really was not aware of the issues at the site but remembers that his daughter, who owns a daycare, told him that EPA wanted to sample the property. That was a few years ago. Several residents who have lived in the area knew about the site when they were growing up and commented about the bad smoke that would sometimes fill the air and made it hard to breathe. A couple of other residents were made aware of the issues when EPA sampled their property. The librarian has been informed about the site from patrons of the library.

4. What do you know about the Sandoval Zinc site?

One resident said his father worked at the smelter for 20 years and one resident's grandfather worked there for years. Another resident said kids used to play out on the site. They would play in the carts by the tracks, swim in the ponds and fish in the ponds, but they were told not to eat the fish. A couple of residents said they heard there was zinc and maybe lead contamination. Other residents reported knowing little or only knew what they have heard from other residents or city officials. One interviewee said there was runoff from the zinc factory that contaminated yards.

Sandoval Zinc Superfund Site

5. What concerns do you have about the site?

Everyone interviewed had concerns about the potential health effects from the site. Many reported having bad coughs and not being able to breathe at times. One resident said she went to several doctors because of her bad cough and one doctor in St. Louis asked if she grew up near a smelter and that her cough could be a result of living near the smelter. Many residents expressed concern about children's health issues. One resident asked if he was liable for health issues at the daycare center. Another resident expressed concern about the lead and that it causes cancer. He said people hunt out there on the property and that there are rabbits with no ears. A few people interviewed expressed concern about property value.



The Community Center was suggested as a place to hold meetings.

6. Has any site work been performed on your property? If so, what and when?

Four people did not have any work done on their property. One resident thought his was sampled, but wasn't sure. Four residents had soil removed from their property; soil was removed, new top soil was put in and reseeded. One resident said she signed the access agreement but never got sampling results and wasn't sure if her property was sampled.

7. If work was performed on your property, do you feel comfortable that it was done properly?

The residents who had work done all said the work was done as EPA said it was going to be and they had no problems with the work.

8. How do you normally get information about the site?

Everyone said they usually get information through "word of mouth" and hearsay. Everyone also said they use Facebook as a form of communication. Three of the residents said they have received information in the mail.

9. How would you like to be informed concerning future site activities?

Residents would like more information given to the Mayor so he can post the information on his Facebook page. Several residents said putting information in the local paper, *The Centralia Sentinel* would be a good. A few residents suggested sending flyers through the grade school and posting information at the Water Department and at Bill's Cafe would be good ways to get communication out to residents.

10. Have you had any contact with local Sandoval, state or federal agencies about the site?

Most of the residents interviewed have not had contact with any of the above. A couple of



Bill's Cafe was frequently mentioned as a place where people "hang out" and get information on what is happening in town.

residents have been in contact with only the mayor. One resident said he had contact with EPA during the time EPA sampled his property.

11. When EPA has a public meeting or availability session, would you attend and what day and time would be most convenient for you? Do you have suggestions about locations for future meetings?

Most of the residents interviewed said they would probably attend future meetings regarding the site and for most people, evenings work best. The most suggested location was the Community Center. One person said afternoons were better. Additional potential meeting locations provided by residents are listed in Appendix B.

12. Do you feel that you have been adequately informed about the site? If not, what other kinds of information would you like?

Most people said they have been adequately informed. One person said the interviews were the first time he heard about the site but wants to be kept informed. Others said they did not pay attention in the past but would pay more attention in the future.

13. Have you used the EPA web site to obtain site information? Have you ever used the information about the site held at the Sandoval Branch Library?

None of the people interviewed have used the EPA web site or the information repository. The librarian said no one has asked to see information about the site at the library.

14. Are there any other people or groups you think EPA should talk to about the Sandoval site either because they have unique information or would like to know about the site from EPA?

It was suggested that EPA should reach out to the Woman's Club and maybe the farmers that hang out at Bill's Cafe.

The following questions were asked only of the city officials interviewed.

1. What is the best way for EPA to keep abreast of what's happening in their community?

It was suggested that EPA stay in communication with the mayor or contact Todd at the Water Department.

2. Do you have any social media accounts? What are they?

The Mayor has a Facebook page and everyone in town "talks" on Facebook.

3. Do you have a city website? What is it?

The city used to have a city website but discontinued it because of the cost.

4. What events, if any, do you have that bring the community together, such as a fair? Would it be appropriate for EPA to use that venue for disseminating information? If not, what sort of gatherings would?

In December there is a Chili Supper fundraiser for the cemetery and the Fire Department does a dinner for the elderly at Thanksgiving. There is also a Fireman's picnic in the summer, usually in July. Various churches also have events. The school also has community meetings.



Fundraisers are held to support the Cemetery and Veterans Memorial.

15. Do you have any questions?

Below are comments and questions made by the people interviewed.

- Concern there is a problem with contamination at his property (daycare).
- Did they test the ball park?
- This is a special “small town” and is slow paced. Kids tend to leave the area and maybe a few from each generation stay. Need people to bring back some life to the town. More investment needs to be made local rather than out of town.
- How many years will it be before anything is done? Who owns the property now? Parts of the fence have been stolen.
- Owner of the smelter is probably dead and gone – need to hunt and find the owners and make them pay.
- Is this going to be awhile before the work is done?
- Is the smelter separate from the junk yard?
- What was the purpose of the smelter? How would the contamination get into certain areas?
- There are special people here; it is a good little town.
- Heard horror stories from the smelter.
- Outsiders think badly about the smelter/Sandoval.
- Would like a health effects study done or more information; his dad has health issues.
- Lots of people have cancer; in 2001 they found he had a brain tumor and he wonders if it is from the dust.
- Is the farm land contaminated?
- Wants the highway fixed – should line up 51 North to South end and they can go through my property but I was told the problem is the smelter site and that is why the highway is not getting fixed.

6.0 COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND QUESTIONS

During the interviews two concerns were raised: health concerns and property values. Everyone was concerned about the potential health effects, discussed in Section 6.1. A few people expressed concern about property values.

6.1 Potential Health Risks Posed by the Site

Most of the residents interviewed expressed concerns that the site was contributing to higher cancer rates and other health problems in the area. Specifically, respiratory concerns, such as bad coughs, and increased incidents of cancer were mentioned. The interviewees expressed concern about the children's health and hoped that the children would not have health effects from the smelter.

6.2 Potential Property Value Effects Posed by the Site

A few of the residents expressed concern that their property values suffer because of the site.



Abandoned Sandoval Zinc property.

7.0 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT GOALS AND ACTIVITIES

When establishing the objectives for a site-specific community involvement program, EPA considers several factors, including federal requirements and EPA policy that assess the nature and extent of known or perceived site contaminants and known community concerns and requests.

To be effective, the community involvement program must be designed to meet the community's need to know, give information in a timely manner and accommodate the community's interests and its willingness to participate in decision-making processes. EPA must also share information in language the public can understand.

To meet the needs of the community and to respond to information obtained during the 2012 community interviews and meet federal requirements, the following objectives have been established for community involvement efforts:

- Enlist the support and involvement of local officials—mayor and village trustees—and community leaders.
- Monitor citizen interest in the site and respond accordingly.
- Keep the community well informed of ongoing and planned site activities.
- Explain technical site activities and findings.
- Get public input on key decisions.
- Change planned activities, where warranted, based on community input.
- Update the website regularly and provide useful information for the community.
- Advertise public meetings more widely—EPA website, Mayor's Facebook page, flyers at Water Department, mailers, word of mouth, community leaders, etc.—to give all residents an opportunity to attend.
- Consider using Facebook postings to provide the community with updates.
- Hold meetings, when necessary, within the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend.

EPA has or will put in place the activities described below to meaningfully and actively engage the community in decisions regarding the cleanup of the Sandoval site. The following plan is intended as opportunities for communication between the community and EPA and to address key concerns and questions raised during the community interviews conducted in July/August 2012.

7.1 Specific Community Involvement Activities

To address community concerns and questions described in Section 5.0, EPA has conducted or will conduct the activities described below. Through these activities, it is EPA's goal to inform, involve and engage the community during site cleanup decisions and efforts.

The EPA has designated two people as primary site contacts for local residents:

Heriberto León
Community Involvement Coordinator
 312-886-6163
leon.heriberto@epa.gov
 Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Pamela Molitor
Remedial Project Manager
 312-886-3543
molitor.pamela@epa.gov
 Hours: 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.

They can also be reached weekdays toll-free at 800-621-8431.

- **Maintain point of contact.** Heriberto León is the primary liaison between EPA and the Sandoval community. Mr. León serves as the point of contact for community members and fields general questions about the site. For technical site issues, Mr. León coordinates with EPA's **remedial project manager** for the site, Pamela Molitor.

EPA will include current contact information on all written and electronic information and will notify the community of any contact information changes.

- **Establish a toll-free number for residents to ask questions and receive information.** Mr. León (ext. 66163) and Ms. Molitor (ext. 63543) are available to answer your questions. Their contact information is in the box above. Ask for them by name or use the telephone extensions listed above. Residents can call this number as questions or concerns arise instead of waiting for a public meeting or to receive written information. EPA provides this toll-free number periodically in local newspaper advertisements and includes the toll-free number in all fact sheets and all other EPA communications with the public.
- **Maintain communication with local officials, agencies and community residents.** EPA interviewed local officials from the Village of Sandoval. They indicated that they would like to be contacted with updated site information on a periodic basis so that they can update their constituents. Everyone interviewed said the majority of people in Sandoval use Facebook as a way of communication; therefore EPA will consider using Facebook postings for communication about this site. EPA will continue to maintain communication with them throughout the remainder of the cleanup process.
- **Share site information on the Internet.** Information on the site is provided on the following EPA website and will be updated as events occur: www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/sandovalzinc.
- **Update and maintain the site mailing list.** A mailing list of local residents, organizations, businesses and officials has been established for the site. This list will be used for mailing fact sheets, site updates, invitations to public meetings and events and other site-related information mailed to the community. The list will be updated regularly to reflect address changes and changes in elected officials and to add new people interested in site activities.

EPA uses the site mailing list to distribute written information such as fact sheets and meeting notifications. This is a way to ensure that those that do not have access to the Internet or other information sources still have a way to receive information directly about the site and are notified about important meetings. If a community member is interested in being placed on either mailing list they can contact Heriberto León, CIC.

- **Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates.** Fact sheets, letters and site updates summarizing current information about the site and describing upcoming activities may be prepared and distributed to those on the site mailing and email lists. These documents are written in non-technical language and typically done to coincide with important site activities.
EPA uses these types of documents to give the community detailed information in a relatively quick, simple and easy-to-understand manner. In addition to being shared with individuals on the site mailing lists, fact sheets and site updates are also placed in the information repository and posted on EPA's website: www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/sandovalzinc.
- **Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository.** EPA has set up a local information repository at the Sandoval Branch Library, located at 118 East Commercial Avenue in Sandoval. The repository is a reference collection of site information available to the public for reading and photocopying. Documents include fact sheets, technical reports, the CIP, general Superfund information and other documents. EPA adds new documents about the site as the documents become available. Information repositories give residents local access to site information in forms that can be easily read and photocopied for future use.

- **Establish and maintain the administrative record.** A copy of the Administrative Record for the Sandoval Zinc site can be found at the Sandoval Branch Library and at the EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center in Chicago (see Appendix A). EPA will update the Administrative Record as necessary. The Administrative Record gives residents a paper trail of all documents EPA relied on, or considered, to reach decisions about the Superfund site cleanup.
- **Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions.** A public meeting is an opportunity for EPA to present specific information and a proposed course of action. EPA staff is available to share information and answer questions. A public meeting is not a formal public hearing where testimony is received. Instead, it might be a meeting to exchange information or comments. In addition, EPA may hold an informal open-house style meeting, called availability sessions, where residents can meet EPA experts one-on-one to discuss the activities at the site. Either type of meeting allows community members an opportunity to express their concerns and ask questions of EPA, state or local government officials. Public meetings or availability sessions can be held at various times throughout the investigation and cleanup process. A meeting is typically scheduled when there are technical milestones or the community has expressed an interest in having a meeting.

A public hearing is a formal meeting wherein the EPA officials hear the public's views and concerns about an EPA action or proposal. There are specific regulations about when EPA is required to consider such comments when evaluating its actions. Public hearings are recorded by a professional transcriber and become part of the administrative record. The comments are also posted on the Web.

EPA will consider conducting additional meetings at different times and different locations throughout the community to give all residents an opportunity to attend as needed.

- **Write and distribute news releases and public notices.** EPA will prepare and release announcements to the local newspaper such as The Centralia Sentinel to share information about events such as significant site investigation findings, completion of major milestones, significant scheduling information and other pertinent site-related information.

News releases allow EPA to reach large audiences quickly. They will also be posted on EPA's website, www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/sandovalzinc. EPA typically publishes news releases and public notices to announce major events such as comment periods, public meetings and major milestones such as the selection of a cleanup plan.

EPA will issue news releases and public notices as site activities progress. Copies of the news releases and public notices will also be available in the Information Repository.

- **Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted.** This CIP was designed to consider site- and community-specific factors as well as to comply with federal requirements. Community concerns, the objectives of the community involvement program for the site and specific activities to address these concerns in this CIP were based to a large extent on information obtained during July/August 2012 interviews with local residents and officials. EPA recognizes that changes in areas such as community perceptions, information needs and population demographics can occur over time and that such changes may necessitate a revised approach to conducting community involvement activities. For this reason as well as to determine whether the activities in this plan are achieving their intended objectives, periodic reviews will be done to determine whether additional activities are warranted or whether changes to current methods of starting up the activities outlined in this plan are necessary.

7.2 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities

The following table presents the general timeframe for the activities described in Section 7.1.

Table 7.1 Timeframe for Conducting Community Involvement Activities

Community Involvement Activities	Timeframe
Maintain point of contact	Complete
Establish a toll-free number	Complete; publish on written materials
Maintain communication with local officials, agencies, and community residents	Ongoing as needed
Share site information on the Internet	Completed; update as needed
Update and maintain the site mailing list	Completed; update as needed
Prepare and distribute fact sheets and site updates	Ongoing as needed
Establish and maintain a site-specific information repository	Completed; update as needed
Establish and maintain the administrative record	Completed; update as needed
Conduct public meetings, hearings and information sessions	Ongoing as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing as needed
Write and distribute news releases and public notices	Ongoing as needed
Evaluate community involvement and outreach efforts and make adjustments as warranted	Periodically throughout the cleanup process

APPENDIX A

Glossary – Initials – Acronyms

Administrative Record. The body of documents that forms the basis for the selection of a particular response at a site. For example, the Administrative Record for remedy selection includes all documents that were considered or relied upon to select the remedy through the record of decision.

Antimony. Antimony is a silvery-white metal that is found in the earth's crust. Antimony ores are mined and then mixed with other metals to form antimony alloys or combined with oxygen to form antimony oxide. Antimony isn't used alone because it breaks easily, but when mixed into alloys, it is used in lead storage batteries, solder, sheet and pipe metal, bearings, castings and pewter. Breathing high levels of antimony for a long time can irritate the eyes and lungs and can cause problems with the lungs, heart and stomach.

Arsenic. Arsenic is an element and a naturally occurring mineral found widely in the environment. Prolonged arsenic exposure causes skin and lung cancer and may cause other internal cancers as well.

Cadmium. Cadmium is a soft silver-white metal that is usually found in combination with other elements. Most cadmium used in the United States today is obtained as a byproduct from the smelting of zinc, lead, or copper ores. Cadmium may be released into the air from zinc, lead, or copper smelters. Breathing high levels of cadmium for a long time can cause problems with the lungs and kidneys.

CERCLA. See **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.**

CIC. See **Community Involvement Coordinator.**

CIP. See **Community Involvement Plan.**

Cleanup. Actions taken to deal with a release or threat of release of a hazardous substance that could affect humans and/or the environment. The term "cleanup" is sometimes used interchangeably with the terms "remedial action," "remediation," "removal action," "response action," or "corrective action."

Community. An interacting population of various types of individuals, or species, in a common location; a neighborhood or specific area where people live.

Community Engagement. The process of involving communities in all phases of the cleanup process. Communities are asked to provide input on how the cleanup will be conducted and how it may affect community plans and goals. See also Community Involvement.

Community Involvement. The term used by the EPA to identify its process for engaging in dialogue and collaboration with communities affected by Superfund sites. The EPA community involvement approach is founded in the belief that people have a right to know what the Agency is doing in their community and to have a say in it. Its purpose is to give people the opportunity to become involved in the Agency's activities and to help shape the decisions that are made.

Community Involvement Coordinator. The EPA official whose lead responsibility is to involve and inform the public about the Superfund process and response actions in accordance with the interactive community involvement requirements set forth in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.

Community Involvement Plan. A plan that outlines specific community involvement activities that occur during the investigation and cleanup at the site. The CIP outlines how EPA will keep the public informed of work at the site and the ways in which residents can review and comment on decisions that may affect the final actions at the site. The document is available in the site's information repository maintained by the EPA. The CIP may be modified as necessary to respond to changes in community concerns, information needs and activities.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. A federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. Commonly known as Superfund, CERCLA is intended to protect people's health and the environment by investigating and cleaning up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, the EPA can either:

- Pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to do the work; or
- Take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the federal government for the cost of the cleanup.

Contaminant. Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water or soil.

Contamination. Introduction into water, air and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use. Also applies to surfaces of objects, buildings and various household use products.

Feasibility Study. Analysis of the practicality of a proposal—e.g., a description and analysis of potential cleanup alternatives for a site such as one on the National Priorities List. The feasibility study usually recommends selection of a cost-effective alternative. It usually starts as soon as the remedial investigation is under way; together, they are commonly referred to as the remedial investigation/feasibility study.

Hazardous Substance. Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive. Any substance designated by the EPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the substance is spilled in the waters of the United States or is otherwise released into the environment.

Hazardous Waste. Byproducts that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Hazardous wastes usually possess at least one of four characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity) or appear on special EPA lists.

Information Repository. A file containing current information, technical reports and reference documents regarding a site. The information repository usually is located in a public building convenient for local residents such as a public school, town hall or library.

Lead. Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining and manufacturing. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States. Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system.

Mercury. Mercury is a heavy silvery-white metal commonly known as quicksilver. It is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature. Mercury is used in thermometers, barometers, manometers, blood pressure meters, float valves, switches, relays, fluorescent lights, and other devices. Mercury and most of its compounds are extremely toxic and must be handled with care; in cases of spills involving mercury, specific cleaning procedures are used to avoid exposure and contain the spill. Exposure may result from using or breaking products containing mercury. Mercury can be absorbed through the skin and mercury vapors can be inhaled. Elemental (metallic) mercury primarily causes health effects when it is breathed as a vapor, where it can be absorbed through the lungs. Breathing mercury vapors for a long time can cause tremors; emotional changes—e.g., mood swings, irritability, nervousness, excessive shyness; insomnia; neuromuscular changes—such as weakness, muscle atrophy, twitching; headaches; disturbances in sensations; changes in nerve responses; and performance deficits on tests of cognitive function.

National Priorities List. The EPA's list of serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term cleanup under Superfund. The list is based primarily on the score a site receives from the Hazard Ranking System. The EPA is required to update the National Priorities List at least once a year.

Nickel. Nickel is a silvery-white lustrous metal with a slight golden tinge. Nickel is an alloy metal, and its chief uses are in the nickel steels and nickel cast irons, of which there are many varieties. It is also widely used in many other alloys, such as nickel brasses and bronzes, and alloys with copper, chromium, aluminum, lead, cobalt, silver, and gold. It is also used for plating and as a green tint in glass.

NPL. See **National Priorities List**.

PA/SI. See **Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation**.

Pollutant. Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals or ecosystems.

Preliminary Assessment and Site Investigation. The PA/SI is the process of collecting and reviewing available information about a known or suspected hazardous waste site or release. The PA/SI usually includes a visit to the site.

Proposed Plan. A plan for a site cleanup that is available to the public for comment.

Public Comment Period. A formal opportunity for community members to review and contribute written comments on various EPA documents or actions.

Public Meeting. Formal public sessions that are characterized by a presentation to the public followed by a question-and-answer session. Formal public meetings may involve the use of a court reporter and the issuance of transcripts. Formal public meetings are required only for the proposed plan and Record of Decision amendments.

Public. The community or people in general or a part or section of the community grouped because of a common interest or activity.

Record of Decision. A ROD is a legal, technical and public document that explains which cleanup alternative will be used at a Superfund NPL site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the remedial investigation and feasibility study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

RD/RA. See **Remedial Design/Remedial Action**.

Remedial Design/Remedial Action. Remedial design is a phase in the CERCLA response process in which technical drawings are developed for the chosen remedy, costs for implementing the remedy are estimated and roles and responsibilities of EPA, states and contractors are determined. During the remedial action phase, the remedy is implemented generally by a contractor, with oversight and inspection conducted by EPA, the state or both.

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. A study designed to collect the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of contamination at a site. The second part of a two-part study called an RI/FS. The feasibility study involves identifying and evaluating the most appropriate technical approaches to addressing contamination problems at a site. Alternatives are evaluated for their effectiveness in protecting human health and the environment.

Remedial Project Manager. The EPA official who is the technical lead on a project.

Responsiveness Summary. A summary of oral and/or written public comments received by EPA during a comment period on key EPA documents and EPA's responses to those comments.

RI/FS. See **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study**.

ROD. See **Record of Decision**.

Superfund. The program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA that funds and carries out EPA solid waste emergency and long-term removal and remedial activities. These activities include establishing the National Priorities List, investigating sites for inclusion on the list, determining their priority and conducting and/or supervising cleanup and other remedial actions.

Zinc. Zinc is one of the most common elements in the earth's crust. It is found in air, soil and water and is present in all foods. Pure zinc is a bluish-white shiny metal. Zinc has many commercial uses as coatings to prevent rust, in dry cell batteries and mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass and bronze. Common zinc compounds found at hazardous waste sites include zinc chloride, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate and zinc sulfide. Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Low levels of zinc are essential for maintaining good health. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. It can cause stomach cramps, anemia and changes in cholesterol levels.

APPENDIX B

Information Repository, Administrative Record, Website and Public Meeting Locations

Local Information Repository

Sandoval Branch Library
118 East Commercial
Sandoval, IL

Official Information Repository

EPA Region 5 Superfund Record Center
Room 711, 7th Floor
Ralph Metcalfe Federal Building
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
www.epa.gov/reg5sfun/sfd/foia/sf-records-center.html

EPA Site Web Page

www.epa.gov/region5/cleanup/sandovalzinc

Possible Meeting Locations

City Hall
132 E Commercial Avenue
Sandoval, IL 62882
618-247-3845

The Martin Building
130 E Commercial Avenue
Sandoval, IL 62882



Sandoval Branch Library serves the local community and houses the Information Repository.



The City Hall Building is a possible meeting location.

APPENDIX C

List of Contacts (information is current as of June 2013)

U.S. EPA Region 5 Project Contacts	
Heriberto León Community Involvement Coordinator Superfund Division (SI-7J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-886-6163 800-621-8431, ext. 66163 leon.heriberto@epa.gov	Pamela Molitor Remedial Project Manager Superfund Division (SR-6J) 77 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, IL 60604-3590 312-886-3543 800-621-8431, ext. 63543 molitor.pamela@epa.gov
Illinois EPA Project Contact	
Michael Haggitt Environmental Protection Engineer Illinois EPA, Bureau of Land, DRM/FSRS/FFU 217-524-4825 michael.haggitt@illinois.gov Work hours: Tuesday – Thursday 7 a.m. – 5 p.m., Friday 7 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.	
Federal Elected Officials	
Senator Dick Durbin 525 South 8th St. Springfield, IL 62703 8:30 am to 5 pm 217-492-4062 711 Hart Senate Bldg. Washington, DC 20510 9 am to 6 pm ET 202-224-2152 www.durbin.senate.gov/public/index.cfm/contact	Senator Mark Kirk 607 East Adams Suite 1520 Springfield, IL 62701 217-492-5089 524 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510 202-224-2854 www.kirk.senate.gov
Representative John Shimkus 15th District 201 North Vermilion Street Suite 218 Danville, IL 61832 217-446-0664 2452 Rayburn House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 202-225-5271 Hours: M-F 9-5:30pm shimkus.house.gov/contact	

State Elected Officials	
Governor Pat Quinn Office of the Governor 207 State House Springfield, IL 62706 217-782-0244 www2.illinois.gov/gov/pages/contactthegovernor.aspx	
State Senator Kyle McCarter 54th District 105B Capitol Building Springfield, IL 62706 217-782-5755 www.ilga.gov/senate/Senator.asp?MemberID=1562	State Representative John Cavaletto 107th District 228-N Stratton Office Building Springfield, IL 62706 217-782-0066 www.ilga.gov/house/rep.asp?MemberID=1545
Local Officials	
Village of Sandoval 132 E Commercial Avenue Sandoval, IL 62882 618-247-3845	
Pamela Gelsinger Mayor 618-322-3418 sandovalmayor@yahoo.com	Lisa Hood Village Clerk 618-918-0004
Todd Bosler Village Water Clerk 618-247-3845 tebosler@yahoo.com	
Village of Sandoval Trustees	
Jim Jennings 618-322-1319	Cora Oehmke 618-918-1147
Chris Jones 618-780-4424	Rose Mary Pulver 618-247-8229
Carl Michael 618-367-0864	Judith Wessling 618-247-3751

Newspapers	
<i>The Centralia Sentinel</i> 232 E Broadway, Centralia, IL 62801 618-532-5604	
Radio Stations	
WJBD (100.10 FM) 310 W McMackin St Salem, IL 618-548-2000 www.wjbdradio.com Reporter Bruce Kropp	WILY (1210 AM) 302 S Poplar St Centralia, IL 618-533-5700
WKRV (107.1 FM) 232 S 4th St Vandalia, IL 618-283-2325 www.vandaliairadio.com	WIBV (102.1 FM) 498 Brink Rd Irvington, IL 618-249-6025 www.wibv102.com
Television Stations	
KSDK (Channel 5 NBC Affiliate) 1000 Market Street St. Louis, Mo. 63101 314-421-5055 www.ksdk.com	KDNL-TV (Channel 30 ABC Affiliate) 1215 Cole St. St. Louis, MO 63106 314-436-3030 www.abctlouis.com
KTVI-TV (Channel 2 Fox Affiliate) FOX 2 2250 Ball Drive St. Louis, Missouri 63146 314-213-2222 fox2now.com	KMOV-TV (Channel 4 CBS Affiliate) One Memorial Drive St. Louis, Missouri 63102 314-621-4444 www.kmov.com